Tancred died (February, 1194), a few days after his son and co-king Roger III. Every barrier was thus removed from Henry's path, and the *finis* of the Hautevilles was written when on November 20, 1194, *the* Emperor entered Palermo. Queen Sibylla, William III., Tancred's second son, Margaritus, and the last defenders of the native monarchy fell into the hands of the Swabian and disappeared from history into German or Italian prisons. Thus, after sixty years, passed away the Norman kingdom of Southern Italy, founded by the genius of Guiscard and Richard and Roger.

Yet after some years of vicissitude and transformation the kingdom was destined to an even more glorious re-birth in Frederick, the second Emperor of that name, son of Henry and Constance, in whose long reign, 1198-1250, it seemed as if the days of Roger II. had returned in manifold glory and power. In that interval the essential and unique institutions of the Regno seemed to have suffered a hopeless overthrow. Under Henry VI. and later, the Moslems of Sicily, left without a protector against Christian bigotry and feudal savagery, were largely expelled from the towns

and villages and were driven or forced into a semi-brigandage in the hills. In Sicily the Greek and Arab elements faded before the Latin. In Italy the faithless barons of Apulia and Campania who could not rally to the last of the Hautevilles and yet hated with a deadly hate the foreigners